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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. EVANS, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg Offers a Reward for the Coushatta Murderers---He also Gives a Detailed Account of the Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation, placing a reward of $5,000 a head on all the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair, and accompanying his proclamation by the following statement to the public:

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons belonging to a semi-military organization, known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish (this being a heavily Republican parish, as admitted by the fusion returning boards). The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified Sheriff of the parish, in strict compliance with the laws of this State and of the United States, summoned a *posse comitatus* of citizens, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and duties from the threatened unlawful violence of the White Leaguers. His *posse*, consisting of sixty-five men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes and Texas, finally, the several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared. If the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish, and those holding office would resign their positions. These stipulations, though unlawfully exacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials, who were then locked up in the jail for the night. The following named persons were among those so surrendered and resigning: Homer J. Twitchell, planter and tax collector of Red River, and Deputy United States Postmaster, in charge of the Postoffice at Coushatta; Robert A. Dewees, Supervisor of Registration of De Soto parish; Clark Holland, merchant and Supervisor of Registration of Red river parish; W. F. Howell, Parish Attorney and United States Counsellor; Frank S. Edgerton, Sheriff of Red river parish; M. C. Willis, merchant and Justice of the Peace. On the following morning, (Sunday, the 30th of August), these persons were bound together, two and two, and conducted by an armed guard to Mr. Farland's plantation, just over the parish line of Red river, within the boundaries of Bossier parish and about forty miles east of the Texas line. There they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. On the night preceding the murder, a body of forty members of the White League of Caddo parish, mounted and armed, left the city of Shreveport and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. Their bodies were buried where they fell, without inquest or any formality whatever.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

"WHITE" ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Special to the Picayune.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 3.—Additional information of a reliable character, fully confirms Major Stephenson's statement, and gives additional particulars of the Coushatta affair. The shots which wounded Dickson were fired from Twitchell's house, where Dewees, Edgerton, Twitchell, Howell, Willis and Holland were congregated with a party of negroes, all armed. Mr. Dickson had conversed with them a few moments before they shot him. The conversation was far from violent and the assault was without the slightest provocation. A number of negroes who came into Coushatta after the trouble, to surrender their arms and ask the protection of the whites, stated that Twitchell and others, the above-named parties, had furnished them with arms and ammunition, and told them that the time had come for them to strike for their rights. A respectable white lady, above Coushatta, was approached by a negro, who drew his pistol upon her, cursed her, and told her that the negroes intended to kill everything in the country that looked white. The miscreant escaped. Everything was quiet, in Red River at last accounts. The false statement emanating from Kellogg, that the people from Caddo parish had anything to do with the disturbance, is absurd. The affair was over before a suspicion of it was entertained by a respectable white person in Caddo, with the exception of the southern point of the parish, where there are very few whites. A courier from the upper point of Red River did not reach Shreveport until Saturday, whereas the disturbances were all fixed by Friday morning.

THE INVASION OF THE BLACK HILLS.

General Sheridan Puts his Veto on the Outfitting Expeditions.

CHICAGO, September 3.—Lieutenant General Sheridan to-day, sent the following order by telegraph to Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, St. Paul, Minn:

"Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such a force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above named. Should Congress open up the country for settlement, by extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills. A duplicate of these instructions has been sent to General Ord, Commading the Department of the Platte.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN.
Lieutenant General.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Litigation.

BOSTON, September 3.—In May, 1872, Sidney Dillon filed a bill against George M. Barnard *et al.*, trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, to enforce a lien on the property. Defendants filed demurrers on the second of September following, and to-day Judge Shipley has given a decision sustaining the demurrer.

Transfer Tariffs for the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, September 3.—A large number of freight agents from the Southwest are assembled here, for the purpose of arranging transfer tariffs for Southwestern railroads.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, lower temperature, northeast winds, partially cloudy weather and occasional light rains. For the Lower Lake region, northeasterly winds veering to the southeast, stationary barometer and cool and partly cloudy weather.

Vice President Wilson arrived at Long Branch yesterday. He is the guest of Mr. Drexel.

The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session at Erie, Bishop Peck presiding.

Great alarm exists on the southern line between Kansas and the Osage reservation, and militia are being concentrated there for the protection of the settlers.

Frederick Dockray, the convicted American, leaves Havana for Spain to-day. By the intercession of Consul-General Hall, he will be treated as a Cuban prisoner, be without irons and have the liberty of the whole ship.

Senator Patterson, Judge Mackey, and Mr. Baker, Chairman, of the Republican Committee of Texas, called upon President Grant, at Long Branch, yesterday, and had a long interview with him in relation to the Louisiana affairs.

The plurality of Denison (bolting Republican) over Poland (regular Republican), in the Second Vermont Congressional District, is 1,259, with about a dozen towns to hear from. There is, therefore, no choice in the district, a majority being required to elect.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

THE CABINET CRISIS CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 4, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Times*, says the Cabinet crisis continues.

Senor Cotonor, President of the Council, persists in his resignation. General Blanco and other leaders of the Northern army have accompanied General Zabala to Madrid.)

Belgium.

FATAL COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, September 3.—By an explosion in a coal mine at Dour, yesterday, seven lives were lost. Five miners were rescued badly injured.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 3, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £70,000 during the week. Proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 46¾ per cent., is now 46¾ per cent. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. 5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867 103½; 10-40's 103¼; new 5's 104½. Erie 32 the preferred 52. Refined petroleum 8½d.

PARIS, September 3.—Rentes 64 francs, 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—Cotton steadier; middling uplands 8 5-16d.; Orleans 8 5-16d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 1,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet.

NEBRASKA.

Republican State Convention--The Rest of the Ticket--Synopsis of the Platform.

OMAHA, September 3.—The Republican State Convention continued in session all last night, and resumed 10 at A. M., continuing through the entire day. The session was very stormy and exciting. J. C. McBride was nominated Treasurer, George H. Roberts for Attorney General, Isuno Tyschuk for Secretary of State, and Patrick Hawes for Congress.

FIRST—That honest, practised labor should be protected and receive its just reward.

SECOND—We earnestly desire that the credit of the country be firmly maintained in order that the commercial and industrial interest of the country may not suffer injury or suffer a fluctuation of values, or by impairing in any degree the confidence that now prevails in regard to the circulating medium, which we hope may soon be based on a metallic currency.

THIRD—Expresses the belief that banking should be free, under a well-guarded national system; counsels economy and reform in all departments of the public service, and a reduction of the public debt as rapidly as may be without imposing burdens on the industries of the country.

FOURTH—Demands a rigid accountability for the discharge of duty, of all officeholders, State or national.

FIFTH—Demands that railways be subservient to the public good, and proclaims the determination to resist, by all lawful means, efforts to establish exhorbitant tolls.

SIXTH—Favors equally imposed taxation, and demands State and national legislation which will compel railroads to pay the same proportion as individuals.

SEVENTH—Recognizes the power of the General Government to regulate commerce between the States, and recommends that the Government establish and operate a double-track railway between the Missouri River and the Atlantic ocean.

EIGHTH—Favors the passage of Cowen's Railroad Land tax bill.

NINTH—Favors an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President, Vice President and all other Federal officers by a direct vote.

TENTH—Decidedly expressive against a third term for President.

ELEVENTH—Declares the Quaker Indian policy a failure, and recommends the transfer on the management of the Indians to the War Department.

TWELFTH—Favors the reapportionment of State representation through the enactment of a new Constitution, and favors the submission to a direct vote of the people of questions of prohibition, local option and license.

THIRTEENTH—Approves the action of Congress in its passage of the Civil Rights bill, demands its enforcement in the Southern States, disapproves all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of disorders of society or the evils that prevail in our land.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH—Invites immigration and express unwavering determination to stand by the great principles of the Republican party.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Swift Punishment for an Insult to Ladies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 3, 1874.

Last night, Dan McGregor, when drunk, entered the house of Mr. Martin, at Lawrence Furnace, back of Ironton, and grossly insulted the ladies of the house. They called to their assistance George Martin, who, in an altercation with McGregor struck him heavily, dislocating his neck and causing instant death. The coroner's jury to-day fully exonerated Martin from blame.

Suicide at Eldersville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HANLIN'S, PA., September 3, 1874.

At an early hour this morning, Mr. L. M. Steen, of Eldersville, Washington county, arose and went into the yard where he committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, causing his instant death. He made his will and had it witnessed last night, but no suspicion was caused by this, as he seemed to be in his usual good spirits.

Suicide in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—General John E. Allison, a well-known citizen, shot and killed himself here to-day. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

Supreme Court Refuse to Discharge George O. Evans.

HARRISBURG, September 3.—The Supreme Court (full bench) to-day refused to grant a discharge to George O. Evans, on the grounds, first, that the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania did not extend to debts due the Commonwealth, and, second, that if they did he could not be discharged, for the reason that he receive the money as an agent of the State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1874.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blatchford, in a bankrupt case, gave a decision yesterday to the effect that when the assets of a bankrupt fall to reach fifty per cent. of the claims proved against the estate, he cannot have a discharge unless by consent of a majority in number and value of his creditors, in accordance with the provision of an act of 1868, which the Court held has not been modified by subsequent legislation.

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF MENNONITES.

One thousand and ten Mennonites arrived here yesterday, and will leave to-day for Dakota.

SHIP LOAD OF YELLOW FEVER FROM HAVANA.

The brig Castilla, from Havana, came in sight of the station at Cape Henry, Thursday afternoon, and reported her Captain and several of the crew dead from yellow fever, and nearly all the remainder of the crew prostrated with the same disease. The Signal Sergeant telegraphed to Norfolk for assistance, and the pilot boat Calvert came out and conveyed her to a safe anchorage between Horseshoe and Lynn Haven bays, to await medical aid.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident at Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., September 3, 1874.

To-day a team of horses, attached to an empty wagon, became frightened and ran away. Martin Lenz, aged about forty-five years, who was on horseback, tried to stop the team, but they ran over him and his horse, breaking Lenz's skull and inflicting injuries which, the doctors think, will prove fatal.

Injured by Falling Trestle Work.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 3.—A special to the *Express*, from Marshall, Ill., says over three hundred feet of trestle work on the new Paris and Danville Railroad fell to-day, wounding four persons—James Allen seriously, and John N. White, John Sears and Harrison White slightly.

A Druggist's fatal Mistake.

DETROIT, September 3.—John McNulty died this morning from the effects of poison he had taken under the supposition that it was quinine—the result of the mistake of a druggist. An inquest is being held.

THE WEATHER.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. (Room 23, First National Bank), PITTSBURGH, PA., September 3, 1874.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.04	64	78	W.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.92	86	40	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.12	63	83	N. E.	Gentle	Lt. Rain

Mean barom.....30.05 | Highest therm.....89
Mean therm.....69 | Lowest therm.....61
Rainfall.....02

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

FIRE RECORD.

Greenville, Miss., Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—A private dispatch from Helena says the entire business portion of Greenville, Miss., was destroyed by fire last night. No particulars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SOUTHERN LAWLESSNESS.

Government Aroused to Action

The Law Department Authorized to Protect Law-Abiding Citizens.

RETURN OF JAMES WATSON WEBB.

The Third Party Movement in Missouri.

Its Object to Return Carl Schurz to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1874.

Government Interference in the South.

The Attorney General returned from Long Branch this morning. He had a very full conference with the President on the subject of the troubles in the South. The President seemed to be fully sensible of the gravity of the situation and of the necessity for taking measures to protect the rights of persons and property in the South. He authorized the Attorney General to proceed under the various Enforcement acts, and gave him a letter to the Secretary of War instructing that official to send such troops to the South as may be necessary to assist the legal officers of the Government in hunting out and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the recent outrages. To-day the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury had a long consultation on this matter, and prepared the circular to the United States Marshals and District Attorneys.

The Secretary of War will, it is supposed, issue orders for the disposition of troops in the South at once. It is believed here that these prompt measures will have the effect to prevent future disturbances in the South, the letter of the President affording the most conclusive evidence of his determination to protect the rights of all the citizens. The Southern Republican members of Congress, now here, profess to be satisfied with the stand taken by the Administration, and say that it will bring peace to their communities.

Return of Minister Webb.

James Watson Webb, late Minister to Brazil, has just arrived from Europe. He is expected here, at the State Department, to give his promised explanation of the mysterious disappearance of twenty-five thousand dollars of public funds which passed through his hands.

The Missouri People's Party.

It is not believed here that the third party in Missouri, whose real object is the re-election of Senator Schurz, will amount to much.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1874.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERFERES AGAINST SOUTHERN MURDERS.

As the result of a conference held at the War Department, at noon to-day, the following was issued this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.

SIR:—Outrages of various descriptions, in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your District by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating the peaceable and law-abiding citizens and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9, 1866, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish means for their vindication," and to another passed April 20, 1871, entitled "An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes;" also to one passed May 6, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes;" which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood within the jurisdiction of the General Government. I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Corps of the United States will be promptly stationed at different convenient points in your District, for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise and enjoyment of other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, as citizens of the United States. These instructions are issued by authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

The above is addressed to United States Marshals and Attorneys, and is prepared with the approval and endorsement of the President, to whom the substantial points were submitted during the visit of the Attorney General to Long Branch.

THE PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The following letter was received here to-day.

LONG BRANCH, September 2, 1874.

General W. A. Belknap, Secretary of War:

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show a disregard for the law, civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities until such authority becomes powerless. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to give all aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end, I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Department of the Government, and will be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement act. No instructions need, therefore, be given to troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

ST. PAUL.

Some Awful Things Expected from a Legislative Committee's Report.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 3.—The air is full of rumors regarding revelations expected to be made by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late State Auditor, Chas. McIlrath. The Committee has sat during the recess, is now in session in this city and will complete its report and present it to the Governor to-morrow. Damaging revelations are expected, and are semi-officially endorsed by members of the committee. Their report is not yet completed, and their conclusion cannot be obtained to-night; but if current rumor is not more than usually at fault, the report will attempt to show that Chas. McIlrath and ex-Governor Austin will be implicated.

MISSOURI.

Nominations by the People's State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The People's State Convention ran nearly all day, completing the full ticket, as follows: Governor—Wm. Gentry, of Pettis county; Lieutenant Governor—S. W. Headley, of Greene county; Secretary of State—W. R. Lefort, or Marion county; Auditor—E. C. Hale, of Clinton county; Treasurer—Jno. H. Fisse, of St. Louis; Attorney General—D. S. Twitchell, of Jackson county; Register of Lands—C. J. Quisenberry, of Auderain county; Superintendent of Public Schools—John Monteith, of Iron county; Supreme Judge—— Howell, of Monroe county, for the long term, and Lewis Houck for the short term.

Reunion of Ringgold Cavalry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 3, 1874.

The Ringgold Cavalry Battalion, of the late war, had a reunion at Bealisville, this county, to-day. Members of the battalion from all parts of the county were present, and the old comrades had a remarkably pleasant time.

The Great White River

is now coming in bars and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

I am under obligations to my customers for their patience, and allowing their orders to stand on my books unfilled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

CINCINNATI PORK PACKERS.

No Delegates to be Sent to the Louisville Convention---Independence of Action Proposed.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The Pork Packers' Association to-day adopted a resolution that none but practical pork packers or curers of meat should compose the National Convention.

The Pork Packers and Provision Dealers' Association resolved to withdraw their delegates appointed at the last meeting, and recommended that the pork packers and provision dealers of this city and State attend the Louisville Convention as individuals, and not as accredited delegates. They also passed a resolution recommending, as the opinion of the Association, that a uniform system of packing mess pork should be adopted by the packers of the whole country, and that the rule should be one hundred and ninety pounds of pork, thirty pounds of salt, and pickle enough to preserve the same. The late resolution, declaring a willingness to comply with any rules made by the National Association, was rescinded.

STATE NEWS.

Clarion is to have a town hall.

Burglaries are frequent in Harrisburg.

The Millerstown *Daily Evening News* is no more.

Butler thieves bother Montgomery county dairymen.

Parker is to have a new paper—the *Parker City Daily*.

A Harrisburg barber paid $6 40 for shaving a man on Sunday.

Coal operations have not been suspended in the Lehigh region.

There were thirty-three deaths in Harrisburg during August.

Sebastian Chappatin, an old and influential resident of Meadville, is dead.

Incendiaries are applying the torch to barns and other outbuildings in Allentown.

Weston will walk at the Columbia county fair, for the edification of the spectators.

George Fouts, a young man, committed suicide at Punxsutawney, this week, by taking laudanum.

The Coatesville Public Library has been closed for want of support. Base ball still flourishes, however.

Rev. A. B. Pullman, of Hudson, Ohio, has accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, of Franklin.

Judge Lowrie has refused the application for a charter by the Western Pennsylvania Masonic Relief Association.

Only Berks county horses will be allowed to compete for premiums at the coming Agricultural Fair at Reading.

Rev. R. W. Mackay, rector of St. John's Church, Sharon, has accepted a call to a charge in Colorado Territory.

James Tracy, Sr., died suddenly at his residence in Butler, on Sunday last, of apoplexy, aged sixty-five years.

Hon. George Blattenberger and wife, of Mt. Patrick, Perry county, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday last.

It is rumored that a magnificent Union Depot will be erected at Harrisburg within two years. Extension is necessary.

The potato crop, it is reported, will be a light one in Bucks county this year. This is owing mainly to the dry weather.

A fish-hawk, measuring six feet across the wings, was shot in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, a few days ago.

Clarence Coulter, clerk in a drug store in Butler, was severely burned about the face by an explosion of chemicals, a few days ago.

A scoundrel entered the stable of A. N. McCandless, in Butler, on last Saturday night, and cut off the hind-legs of a valuable horse.

The Middlesex Manufacturing Company, of Sharon, whose extensive shops have been idle for some time, has resumed operations.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Adams county agricultural society will be held at Gettysburg, September 22, 23 and 24.

Mrs. Sarah Lyon, aged sixty-four years, committed suicide by drowning, at Reading, on Tuesday. She was partially insane.

An infant son of Mr. Henry Byers, of New Derry, Westmoreland county, fell into a spring on Sunday, 30th ult., and was drowned.

Reading's poor fund now amounts to more than seven cents, thanks to a number of little girls who held a festival and donated the proceeds.

Jacob Rhoads and his wife Susan, of Charlestown township, Chester county, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary on Tuesday last.

Emlenton's new water works are a success, and now the residents of that place intend to beautify the town by a handsome Presbyterian church edifice.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural Society of Mercer offer one hundred dollars in premiums to be competed for by base ball clubs.

A boy in Westmoreland county, while in the mountains blackberrying a few days ago, killed twenty-one rattle snakes and three copperheads, all full grown.

At Millerstown, recently, fourteen women attended a dog fight. Betting was spirited, the stakes being oil in lots of from one hundred to five hundred barrels.

Daniel Williams, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, had his left hand torn to pieces by the explosion of his gun, while hunting, last week. His other hand is left now.

Application for space in the Grand International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, can now be made to the United States Centennial Commission, at Philadelphia.

Mrs. James Green, of East Hickory, Venango county, attended the recent camp meeting at Franklin, became greatly excited on the subject of religion, and is now a raving maniac.

Brubaker, the Harrisburg man who committed suicide at Richmond, Va., a few days since, was a fugitive from justice, having been guilty of uttering forged checks in Lancaster county.

Samuel Cole died recenty at his residence in Jefferson township, Washington county, aged eighty-two years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, having served at Fort Meigs under Gen. Harrison.

The Butler *Citizen* says: We hear that James L. Taylor, of Center township, was killed on Monday morning by the bursting of the cylinder of a threshing machine, at Walter Bartley's, in Oakland township.

A Chester county butcher swallowed, what he supposed to be a glass of blackberry wine for his stomach's ache, and was considerably alarmed when he discovered the dose was black ink. An emetic relieved him.

The Rohrerstown Iron Works, Lancaster county, blew out on Saturday night, and work will be suspended therein for some time, to enable the owners to take an account of stock and make necessary repairs and alterations.

The General State Convention of the Clergy and Church Representatives of the Baptist Church of Pennsylvania will meet at the Pine Street Baptist Church, Harrisburg, on October 13th, and continue several days. The Baptists in Pennsylvania number 55,000.

Mr. Charles H. Bergner, son of the late George Bergner, succeeds his father in the management of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. Mr. Bergner is a graduate of Princeton College, besides having a thorough knowledge of the printing business, gained in his father's office.

At Harrisburg, during a recent storm, a country man leaned against a fire-alarm box. The electric fluid loved for a moment with the apparatus, and the ruralist received a severe shock. "I didn't know the durned thing was loaded," was his first remark when restored to consciousness.

"Great streams," etc. The Cambria *Freeman* says: Five years ago Mr. Jacob Kline, of Jenner township, Somerset county, found a single grain of white wheat in his red Mediterranean, from which, after five sowings of it and its products, he obtained one hundred bushels of a fine new variety of white wheat.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: The Allen Furnace is now doing remarkably well, under the efficient management of Mr. John Merchant. During the first week in August she made 190 tons; second week, 190 tons; third week, 193 tons; fourth week, 201 tons—all No. 1 iron. For a twelve-foot bosh furnace, this is certainly a good run.

The Scranton *Daily Times* says: "We learn that on account of the limited appropriation for United States expenses during the present fiscal year, there will be no term of the Circuit Court at Williamsport this fall. All who may have any business before the court that requires attention this fall should appear at Pittsburgh on the third Monday in October, when the District Court commences, or on the second Monday in November, when the Circuit Court commences its term."

THE FINANCES.

Extract from Governor Noyes' Columbus Speech—Position of the Parties on National Finances.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

The Democracy have held their State Conventions in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri—one Eastern and five of the great Central States; and inasmuch as they are clamoring to overthrow the present system of financial management, it is worth our while to inquire what they propose and offer in its place. If there is substantial agreement among the members of a party so large as that of the opposition, their theory deserves a candid and deliberate consideration. But let us see. The Democratic State Convention of Maine declared in unequivocal terms for absolute free trade and direct taxation. These Democrats by the sea will tolerate no tariff whatever, protective, revenue, or otherwise; they would abolish the duties on imported luxuries, which yield us $60,000,000 a year, and the internal taxes on liquors, beer, and tobacco, which give us $100,000,000 more, and levy upon your farms and homes for revenues to carry on the Government, and defray its necessary expenses. The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania is for once silent upon this subject, though it is well-known that the Democracy of that State are in favor of a protective tariff, and they have heretofore so declared. Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana Democrats, according to their resolutions of their Conventions, favor a tariff for revenue only, and, by necessary implication, are opposed to the direct taxation proposed in Maine. The Ohio and Indiana Conventions declare for inflation of the currency to meet what they are pleased to term the demands of the business interests of the country, while Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania Democracy for the early resumption of specie payments. Ohio, Indiana and Missouri Democrats would pay off the bonds in greenbacks, while their brethren in Illinois are outspoken in favor of payment in gold; and the Democracy in New York and the other Eastern states are understood to sympathize with the Illinois declaration. The Democracy of Ohio in the third resolution of their platform, denounce national banks, and propose that the Government itself shall become one grand banking institution, besting and regulating all the currency of the country, and giving it in the power or politicians in Congress, or of the officers of the Treasury, to control the money market, to change values, to interfere with legitimate private enterprise, to influence elections, to dispel the reasonable expectations of trade and commerce, to render business transactions uncertain and hazardous, to imperil investments, and, generally, to overturn that stability and settled policy which are the prosperity of our people. In other States, where the Democracy oppose the national banks, they seem to confine their objections to the circulating notes of the nation untarnished and inviolate. We believe in paying the debts of the country precisely as honest men pay theirs, exactly in accordance with existing contracts. It has long been understood between the bondholder and the bond-maker that our

BONDS ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This agreement should be carried out to the letter, whether those securities are owned by national banks and foreign capitalists, or by the farmer and mechanic, who have purchased them out of their hard earnings; the guardian, who holds them for his orphan wards, and the widow, who is helped to live by the sale of her coupons. If we begin about this, and dishonor the bonds by making the manner and measure of their payment doubtful, we put off indefinitely the day of currency redemption.

OHIO NEWS.

The entire engineer corps on the Pittsburgh and Youngstown road has been transferred to the unfinished portion between Niles and Youngstown. The whole line will be completed and in running order by the last of September.

"The undersigned hereby agree that we will not 'treat' or 'be treated' at any saloon or restaurant in the city for the period of one year," is the heading of a paper which was being circulated and numerously signed at Akron on Saturday.

Cleveland has been chosen as the place in which the great championship game of Lacrosse between the whites and Indians will be played. The contesting teams will be the Tuscarora Club of Indians, the present champions, and the Victoria Club, of London.

An old gentleman named John Stewart was found dead near the arch bridge at Painesville, on Saturday afternoon, with his throat cut. It is undoubtedly a case of suicide, caused by the want of a home and the result of a disputed title. A common jack-knife was the weapon used.

There is a pretty big law suit in prospect between the city of Chillicothe and James Emmitt, Esq., of Waverly, on account of the Emmitt House sewer which is now emptying its contents into the canal at the head of Paint street, the city having ordered the abatement of the nuisance within five days.

The progress of building in Columbus is scarcely equal to the demands of increasing population and business. But what has been done during the present season, in the face of the popular cry of dull times, serves to show that capitalists are awakening to the importance of Columbus, and profitably taking a look at her prospects.

On Wednesday, at Sycamore, Wyandot county, twelve miles south of Tiffin, thirteen leading ladies of the village went into the only saloon there, carried out all the liquors, knocked in the heads of casks, poured the contents on the ground, and compelled the proprietor that if he sold any more to minors or drunkards they would tar and feather him.

The annual reunion of Sherman's Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, Bradley's Battery of Artillery and McLaughlin's Cavalry, together with the following regiments associated with this brigade during the war, viz: First, Third, Seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Forty-ninth, Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, will be held at Mt. Gilead, September 10.

A remarkable story comes from a train bound from Chicago to Columbus, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. A boy about eighteen years old dreamed that he was riding behind a runaway team, and under the delusion that he was jumping from the wagon to seize the horses by the bridles, plunged from the train while it was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The most surprising part of the story is that the boy was not hurt.—*Columbus Journal.*

PROBABLY one of the most remarkable series of coincidences recorded is shown by the statistics of Iowa and Georgia in the matters of insanity, blindness, etc. The populations are given as, Georgia, 1,185,000; Iowa, 1,182,933 (the national census made them 1,191,792 and 1,184,109 respectively), and the following were the showings of the two States as to their unfortunate classes:

	Georgia.	Iowa.
Insane	1,158	1,183
Idiotic	790	789
Deaf and dumb	677	676
Blind	474	473

Truly, the force of coincidence could no further go!

Pittsburgh Female College

opens September 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

A Prominent Citizen Attempts to Commit Suicide by Shooting—Causes of the Rash Deed—Sketch of His Career—A Sad Ending to an Honorable Career.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 2, 1874.

There is a heavy gloom resting on our people this morning, caused by an attempt at suicide by Albert D. McPherson, ex-Sheriff of this county. Sheriff McPherson is a native of our county. When but a boy, he volunteered his services for the defense of his country, and entered Company A, of the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1861, and lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg.

In 1866 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Carrier, and himself elected Sheriff at the expiration of Carrier's term by a majority of 800, notwithstanding the Democratic party, of which he was a member, was beaten in the county that year.

Being a man of fine social qualities and one of that unfortunate class known as "good fellows," he soon attracted to himself men who are apt to become *leeches* on the generous hearted, and through them he became addicted to intemperate habits, which, in connection with the laxity he exercised towards persons against whom he had moneys to collect, found him *short in funds* at the end of his term of office, and his securities became liable. As process after process was served on himself and his bail, his natural sensitiveness and high sense of honor caused him great trouble and mortification, and began to prey on his mind. He made an assignment of his costs and all his effects to his bail, and expected that this should satisfy the most rapacious and persisting of those having claims against him; but last night the Sheriff of Armstrong county reached here with an attachment to take him to that county, and knowing that imprisonment in the county jail would be his fate, he became desperate. After vainly endeavoring to obtain help from those whom he had often helped in the days of his prosperity, and finding disgrace staring him in his face, he walked the streets, until about eleven o'clock P. M., when, right in front of

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC journals quote from the New York *Sun* as "Independent." The *Sun* is undoubtedly independent—of the truth.

"THE Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee are showing that they know how to reach the offenders."—*New York Express.* Ah! When were they caught?

CIVIL rights do not involve social equality. They are demagogues who teach this falsehood, and fools who give it credence. The Harrisburg *Patriot* does both.

THE Washington *Chronicle* should be very economical in its employment of wit and satire against the Centennial, for really it hasn't much of either to spare.

THE oil producers of Pennsylvania have made another effort to have the wells shut down for a time; but it ended like all previous attempts in the same direction—in a total failure.

THERE is no royal road to political victory, any more than there is to learning. It can only be won by thorough organization. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember it.

THE fall season has now fairly opened. The business of the next two weeks will probably be the basis of prognostication for the entire autumn trade, and reports from the great centers will be watched with much interest.

THE most imperative duty of the hour is for the Government to make it thoroughly understood throughout the whole country that the principle which conquered the rebellion is fully capable of asserting its conquest.

THE New York *Sun* is just at present engaged in reproducing and amplifying some of the mendacities of the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* concerning certain members of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

THE *Post's* article on the horrible murders in Red River parish, Louisiana, published in yesterday's issue, is one of the most adroit attempts to serve Northern sentiment without offending Southern ruffianism, that we ever saw. Whether it will be successful is an entirely different matter.

THE third annual meeting of the National Board of Navigation is now in session at Buffalo. The Conference will continue until to-morrow. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the country—indeed, it is the largest gathering of men representing steamboat interests ever assembled in this country.

CATCHING their tone from the keynote of the Democratic State platform, the opposition papers of the Commonwealth are furious in their denunciation of Civil Rights. These writers probably think that their "superiority" over the negro would be fatally imperilled the moment the latter was allowed an equal chance in the world.

NOTHING would please the New York *Herald* more than a Democratic restoration. But it is compelled to give it up. Here is what it says in its issue of Wednesday, speaking of the financial issue:

"It will be with great disappointment that the country will thus see the Democratic party assuming a position that must inevitably outlaw it and determine the struggle against it beforehand, and, indeed, make its canvass a mere contemptible formality."

IT NOW seems probable that a solution of the railroad problem will be reached next month. The appeal from the State Court of Wisconsin has been forwarded to the Supreme Court of the United States, and has gone upon the docket. The question in other Western States will abide the result of the Wisconsin suit, so that the decision at Washington will definitely and finally adjust the whole controversy.

THERE is a queer similarity, now and then, between the issues of the monthlies in the same month; they run in the same grooves much more than was formerly the case. The *Atlantic* and *Scribner's* for the current month, for example, have each a superior story by Mrs. Stowe—in the daughter of Governor Wetherell, in *Scribner's* Great South, by EDWARD DE LEON'S "New South," in *Harper's*, and STROTHER'S Virginia paper about "Negro Schools." Can anybody assign a reason for this?

THE continued ascendancy of the Republican party was never more necessary to the country than now. The whole South is again in commotion, and the Democracy is almost everywhere putting forth the doctrine of repudiation. If that party were to obtain a majority in Congress, practical rebellion in the form of Ku-Klux-ism would undoubtedly ensue throughout the South; the national credit would be nearly destroyed; the crisis of 1873 renewed with ten-fold force, and the country again thrown into confusion and turmoil. It is no time for taking chances: success must be made certain.

THE *Post* places implicit confidence in the telegraphic reports which come through channels managed entirely by the Southern Democracy, descriptive of the troubles in the South. Of course these statements all throw upon the colored race the responsibility for organizing hostile demonstrations and stirring up bloody animosities. For Pillow Democracy himself, however, does not go so far as that. He says: "Black or white, treat all alike, and when this is done you will see no more murder." Probably our contemporary believes, that after all, it was really the lamb that muddied the waters which flowed down to him past the wolf.

NEW YORK papers of Wednesday state that the leading merchants of that city report trade more satisfactory than at any previous time this season. It augurs well for the future that conservatism is a marked feature in financial circles. Interior merchants are buying in a way which indicates that they mean to pay for their goods promptly. In regard to the crops it is safe to say that the harvest will be large, possibly beyond all precedent. The new cotton and grain are beginning to move to the seaboard, and very soon this movement will be active and general, giving new life to the industries of the country. This improved and improving condition of trade and commerce is also being felt in Wall street, and there is consequently increased confidence as to the future value of securities. Upon the whole, the business situation at the present time, notwithstanding all its limitations, may be regarded as in a fairly healthy condition.

THE New York *Herald* of Wednesday prints a lot of stuff purporting to be the gist of an interview at Long Branch between one of its correspondents and a prominent Republican "who lately held a high public position, and who is personally and politically a warm friend of President GRANT," in which the latter is represented as having recently given expression to a number of verbal impertinences with respect to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in connection with the mention, by the late Republican State Convention, of Governor HARTRANFT's name for the Presidential nomination in 1876. We do the President the justice to believe that he was not guilty of the incivility attributed to him. Of one thing, however, he may rest assured—that the opposition of the Republicans of the Keystone State to the idea of a third term voiced the inmost thought and feeling of the nation—and the sooner he puts away from himself the last vestige of lurking ambition in that direction—if he has not already done so—the better for him and for everybody concerned in the stupid movement.

ACCORDING to the exhibit published by the Buffalo papers of the flour and grain trade of that port for last month, and from the opening of navigation to August 31st, the transportation must have been very dull during the month. The total receipts of grain for that period were 6,220,896 bushels against 7,980,603 bushels last year, and 8,017,695 bushels in 1872. The imports of flour, however, were in excess of those for the corresponding month last year, being 169,729 barrels against 134,994. The aggregate receipts of grain since the opening of navigation were 32,650,475 bushels, against 34,992,314 bushels in 1873, being a decline of 2,355,839 bushels. The movement of wheat was considerably in excess of that of last season, while that of corn and oats shows a large decrease. The exports of grain from the opening of canal navigation on May 5th, to and including August 31st, were 24,144,997 bushels, against 24,666,903 bushels from the opening, on May 15th, in 1873, and 25,464,536 bushels in the year preceding. The greatest falling off was in corn and oats, the shipments of the latter having been very light all the season. The exports of wheat, however, show a decided increase. The total of this season was 12,091,418 bushels, against 9,935,666 bushels in 1873, and 3,160,467 bushels in 1872. The shipments of corn this year aggregate only 11,116,413 bushels, while last year they were 18,487,046 bushels. The canal receipts from tolls to August 31, 1874, aggregated $726,249 79, against $734,217 94 in the corresponding period last year, showing a loss for the season of $7,968 15.

REPUBLICAN OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

In the platform adopted by the Republican Convention of the State of Ohio, we have such declaration of principles as was to be expected from the party in that great State. Having reaffirmed in general terms the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced by its National Conventions, the Platform declares in favor of "a tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may foster and encourage American industry;" it denounces all forms of open or covert repudiation, with such specification as leaves no doubt as to the nature of the thing denounced: it proclaims sound and safe financial doctrine as to the great money questions before the country: it refers in appropriate terms to the well known Democratic heresy regarding the improvement of harbors and national watercourses: it condemns in emphatic words the Southern agitation for the establishment of a "white man's government," and it frankly recognizes as demanded by the moral and material welfare of society, such restraint of intemperance and its causes as Government, in its various departments, may legitimately exercise. The resolution of which this seems to be the substance does not commit the party to any particular temperance policy, but merely expresses the opinion that whatever Government may lawfully and judiciously do, it may lawfully and judiciously do in mitigation of the evils of intemperance; which is, we suppose, the wisest position it was possible for the Convention to assume, amidst the conflicting views entertained by the members.

Such indefiniteness was not a characteristic of the acts of the Convention, which were in fact marked by singular clearness and directness of statement. The result is a platform which presents a most favorable contrast with the platform lately adopted by the Democrats of the same State. In behalf of the Republican platform General GARFIELD claimed nothing more than mere justice when he said, that "upon it they could go before the people of Ohio and make a manly fight, with their faces up in the light the while." Indeed, the entire proceedings of the Convention, including the speeches made as well as the resolutions passed, no Republican can read without honest pride. They are all pervaded by the spirit which has animated and directed the Republican party from the beginning, the spirit in virtue of which it has been and is still recognized abroad as well as at home as the party of personal convictions, earnest humanity and honest endeavor. In his speech before the Convention Mr. Senator SHERMAN referred to the origin of the party in the great question of slavery. The Democracy alternately the ally and the obedient servant of the slave power, at length aroused a sentiment of resistance, which ended in the overthrow of the peculiar institution of the South. The work of the Republican party fighting the battle of free labor and human rights. It saved the Union and it raised millions of negroes from the condition of chattels to that of men. When these things had been done, all the fundamental questions in which the Republican party originated were settled. That is, they were settled so far as they can be settled by the recognition of certain conclusions in the fundamental law of the nation. They are settled so far as the guarantees of the Constitution can settle them. But, says Mr. Sherman, there are guarantees not yet enforced, and which they are the forced mission of Republican success will be merely wasted energy. While the colored people, for whom the party is responsible, enjoy, by reason of appropriate legislation, most of the rights and privileges secured to them by the 14th amendment, there are important privileges from which they are excluded in some cases by the prejudices of caste. By their exclusion from inns and from public vehicles they are subjected to great inconvenience, and by their exclusion from white schools, they are in some places cut off from all opportunities of education. They are, however, citizens of the United States, who bore their part in defending the Union, and they are fairly entitled to whatever privileges are essential to their success in business and to their sense of self-respect. Hence, says Mr. SHERMAN, we must not shrink from enforcing the guarantees we have given them, and it is only by the Republican party they can look for what they need and desire. To carry the measure is a piece of work still left for the party to do, and the party cannot be dispensed with until it is done.

The public credit also is still in Republican keeping and may not be confided to a party hostile to Republican policy. In the Fourteenth amendment the validity of the public debt of the United States, including the debts incurred for payment of pensions, bounties, etc., is guaranteed, while in the same instrument it is declared that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt incurred in aid of insurrection against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Now, nobody who has watched the course of leading Democrats during the last few years can believe, that if their party were in power it could be depended upon to observe these guarantees. True, the leaders of the party do not openly advocate repudiation, but when the infamy can be somewhat disguised, they do not hesitate to give it their countenance. Referring to the recent action of several Democratic State Conventions Mr. SHERMAN shows, that a covert scheme of repudiation is meeting with steadily increasing favor in the party, and there is no reason to doubt, that if upon its power, it would loudly proclaim the policy. And it is equally certain that another danger which threatens our future if the Democrats should attain to power, is the assumption by the General Government of an overwhelming mass of claims growing out of the war. On the part of the Republicans it has required constant and earnest care to keep Southern claims for mere supplies furnished the Northern armies within reasonable bounds. It is certain that a Democratic triumph would result in wholesale and ruinous accumulation of demands upon the National Treasury from the late Confederate States, and those who remember old time Democratic tactics would see nothing to surprise them in a still more outrageous use of national funds. No doubt, if the ascendancy of the party in the South could be thus secured, prominent rebels would be rewarded for services rendered to the Confederacy, while others would be indemnified for losses sustained in the same cause. Verily, the American people cannot yet afford to place power in the hands of the Democratic party, nor can they dispense with the Republican party until it shall have completely accomplished the work upon which it entered fourteen years ago.

Happily there is no reason to believe anything else than that the Republican party has a stronger hold now than ever upon the good will and judgment of the people. The party has scrutinized its own doings and purified its own ranks by punishing unworthy members as no American party ever did before. It has also exercised such economy, rigorously curtailing expenditure, as no other party. Moreover, it being seen more clearly every day, that the party, comprehending so large a proportion of the intellect and moral force as well as the wealth of the country, and besides open to light on all subjects from all quarters, is able to take up and carry out whatever may be found sound and practicable in various schemes upon which some politicians would fain found one or more new parties.

THIS is the season of industrial expositions and fairs. Almost every city of importance has either just opened or is on the point of opening its institute for the exhibition of the latest products of the art, science and industry of the land:

"Harvest tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and enginery—
Secrets of the sullen mine,
steel and corn and gold and wine,
Fabric rough and fairy fine,
Sunny tokens of the line,
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder out of West and East,
And shape and hues of art divine!
All of beauty, all of use
That one fair planet can produce."

These annual expositions of merchandise, agriculture and manufacture—delineating whatsoever is useful and whatsoever is æsthetic in our maturing progress—constitute one of the most encouraging features of the times. Let us hope they may accelerate the dawning of that better day wherein all men's good shall be each man's rule:

"And the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled
In the parliament of Man, the federation of the world."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Autumn has come in her splendor,
And gathered her golden sheaves;
And stabbed the heart of sweet Summer,
And scattered her blood on the leaves."

A New York woman bit her tongue off in some unaccountable way last week. First case on record.

The Government should put up the sign "No thoroughfare" on the road leading to the Black Hills.

Wonder how Nephew Thurman relishes being cut out in that unceremonious way by his own flesh and blood?

On investigation the alleged frauds upon the internal revenue in San Francisco are ascertained to be wholly untounded.

The Southern Democracy are coming up bravely to the work of giving the Republicans another four years lease of power.

The harmony now reigning in the councils of the Democracy on the finance question is as beautiful as it is phenomenal.

The New York *Express* is so dry-natured that you might soak it in a joke for a month without getting it through its skin.

There comes a rumor from St. Louis that the *Democrat* and *Globe* are to be consolidated. Can two failures make one success?

The canvass for the Congressional nominations in Maryland is becoming very active with the Democracy throughout the State.

Ceres may well smile, looking over the plenteous crops which make this Autumn rich with the generous harvest of the Summer fled.

A long time to wait. Lloyd Jones, an English radical, says he does not expect to see Republicanism in England for forty years to come.

Sharp rogues, out in Indianapolis. An employee in that city recently stole his employer's invention of a folding lounge, and got a patent on it.

That Virginia man who advertised for Confederate money, at twenty-five cents a hundred notes, large or small, is being deluged with it, and serves him right.

It has been said that oysters have no feelings. And yet, if you transplant one from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, it will die within a year. Home sickness?

Æsthetic faith. Notwithstanding the pressure of foreign competition and the uncertainty of the fall season for sales, the Boston publishers are making large announcements of new books.

Another Englishman is coming to look over our agricultural resources. His special object is to report on Virginia and North Carolina as fields for labor for middle classes of English immigrants.

Good. The Attorney General has just issued a circular directed to United States Marshals and Attorneys, prohibiting them from leaving their districts except on official business, without his consent.

Is the New York *Tribune* tired of "Liberalism?" It wants to know if it is not about time "for sincere men and sound-minded people generally to cut loose from the dismantled hulks called parties?"

It means business. The Brooklyn *Eagle* in defending its libel suit against Bowen will summon Beecher, Victoria Woodhull, Tilton and wife, Moulton and everybody else interested in the most remote degree.

"Every honest paragrapher in the country ought to blast that Washington *Chronicle* fellow as an insufferable fraud."—*Cincinnati Times.*

Pittsburgh *Gazette* please notice.

The proportion of women to men accused of drunkenness in the Boston police court is a constant occasion of wonder. Twenty-seven of the sixty-six drunks last Tuesday, were women, and Boston is a prohibition city.

A Rhode Island dame, eighty-four years old, after using spectacles for forty years, has given them up, and read every word of the Beecher correspondence without them. She says it has fairly "opened her eyes."

Lo! now. The Indians of the White Earth reservation, Minnesota, although their own crops were not the best, have contributed fifty-six dollars for the relief of those people in the State who lost all theirs.

Right. The Supreme Court of California decides that the State law interdicting the introduction of Chinese women in that country for improper purposes is constitutional, and has ordered twenty-two females to be sent back to China.

Internal Revenue officers must hereafter report all violations of law to the Commissioner as well as to Collectors or Supervisors, or they will be dismissed from office and subjected to a heavy penalty under the revised statutes.

In New England many farmers are going through a second season of haying, who in ordinary years never think of such a thing. Old fields are yielding an abundant second crop, and the hay crop of 1874 will be remembered as something wonderful.

Another fast trotter has turned up at Earlville, Ill., in the shape of a horse of unknown pedigree, named Observer, who has already accomplished his 2:18. His owner, a farmer, in not too well-to-do circumstances, has refused $10,000 in cash for him.

Robbery. The Democratic Superintendents of the Erie canal have made a uniform assessment of from twenty to thirty dollars on every employee of the canal, and deducted it from the pay for July, making them sign the usual voucher for the full amount.

Gracious! How these Bourbon platforms do "arraign" the Republican party. Their varied invectives remind one of the potato story:

"Baked and boiled and stewed and roasted,
And hashed and mashed and boiled and toasted."

PERSONAL.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the philosopher, has returned from his visit to the sea-shore by the Vineyard sound, avoiding the onset of General Grant and his hosts, who have pervaded all the region about the Vineyard.

Students *per se* are far from being disposed to put on aristocratic airs. This summer the Glenn House in the White Mountains employs thirty-three college students as waiters. Other houses in the vicinity employ as many more.

Captain Tom Shuman, of Brownsville, up the Monongahela river, recollects well when Henry Clay was upset in a stage coach at the creek between the two places, before the iron bridge was finished, and heard him say distinctly, after he had been tumbled out into the mud, that "it appeared to him very strange they had to send all the way to Kentucky for 'clay' to fill up that hole."

Prof. Guyot of Princeton College, the physical geographer, has been requested by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to prepare a biography of Professor Agassiz. He is a native of Switzerland, and has been a personal friend of Agassiz from his boyhood. He was associated with him in the studies of the glaciers pursued among the Alps by the naturalist, and was induced by him to emigrate to this country in 1848.

A most unnatural marriage has recently taken place in Topsham, Maine, according to the Bath *Times*, the bridegroom being thirty-five years old and the bride eleven! We are further told, by the same paper, "that two clergymen refused to perform the marriage ceremony under circumstances so manifestly improper, if not unlawful. A third one was found, however, who was less scrupulous in the matter."

Here's a pen picture for you! A correspondent of the Atlanta *Herald* describes one of the Georgia Congressional candidates, as "well formed and highly impregned with nervous ganglia; he has a mysterious sun-set sombre about his face; his eyes have a dreamy sparkliness that enchants like amulets; and his entire organization consists of a delicate telegraphic network, that transmits the nervous fluid like lightning throughout his whole system."

Rev. Dr. Cuyler writes from England: "I have been poking about rich old antiquarian London a good deal this week. I have been looking into the Inner Temple, where Charles Lamb used to saunter and Charles Dickens used to dabble a little with the law. I have been looking at the saddle which young Harry the Fifth sat in on the fiery field of Agincourt. I peeped into Bolt court to see if old Sam Johnson were there yet, over his sixth cup of tea; and into 'Eastcheap,' thinking I might meet Jack Falstaff. I halted before John Newton's church, near the bank of England, and mused over the spot where pretty Anne Boleyn lost her head. I have looked at Guy Fawkes' lantern and the veritable Magna Charta. Shakespeare's London house still stands in Aldersgate street. Every relic is treasured in England. Three or four centuries hence, will Faneuil Hall be left standing, and will Lincoln's decree of emancipation be kept in some metallic case in a national museum?"

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prosperous Appearance of the Place—Handsome New Business Blocks Going Up—Political—The New Railroad, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., September 2, 1874.

A little time spent in this city will convince anyone of observation that it presents a more prosperous appearance than other place between Pittsburgh and the lake. A large number of first class business blocks are being built along Main street; some of them would do honor to Fifth avenue. In the city and around it, I observe a large number of new dwellings going up; some of them are first class structures, while many are cheaper, but generally comfortable. Building lots within half a mile of the business part of the city, can be purchased for $300 to $500. Prices of property here are not inflated; and no town in the State can offer better inducements to manufacturers than this one. Land can be bought for reasonable prices; and, in fact, an owner of some land along this railroad told the writer that he would donate two or three acres to some good manufacturing company as an inducement to locate there. This shows enterprise.

New Castle has good paved streets; in fact, all the adjuncts of a larger city. The mills are running double turn now. There are nine blast furnaces there, (mostly running), two rolling mills, several machine shops, boiler mill, nail and bolt factory, woolen mill, and many other places where men find remunerative employment. There are three good county newspapers, two Republican and one Democratic. That is about the right proportion for Lawrence county.

Friday next is the great day for candidates in this county. Many are called—by themselves; but few will be chosen—by the people. Electioneering is lively now. The soldiers are presenting their claims for public favor. Under the new Constitution the thing works awkwardly; but it suits the hard times. Money in politics was—it is hoped will not be again. It is noticeable, however, that the newspapers still continue to charge enormous prices for the simple insertion of a candidates name for office. This should be stopped. What right has a county paper to charge John Jones $20 for giving him one line in an advertising column for two months? I suppose they can find the reason for this.

New Castle has the advantage of a new railroad now; one leading to Mercer, which brings the place closer to the best coal fields of the State, giving her greater advantages in manufacturing; and will, when the road is completed to Franklin, be on a line about twenty-five miles nearer Pittsburgh, from the Venango county oil fields. New Castle is surrounded by a magnificent country. Fairly a dozen public roads leads into a very fine agricultural region; every facility is here for a large city in the future. Her religious and educational advantages are good. S.

A TEXAS ROMANCE.

"And a Little Child Shall Lead Them."

(Houston (Texas) Telegraph, August 28.)

Years ago, and yet not so many, for it has been since the war, some disagreement arose between a couple of married folks in one of the old States, and after much pain and suffering and public exposure of family affairs in the courts, a decree of divorce was obtained and they who had stood at the altar of Hymen to be joined in union were parted at the altar of justice, to which they had appealed. Their own way each of them turned, and long years have come and gone since then. The husband and father traveled with his two sons to the golden shores of California, and there, no doubt, tried hard to forgive and forget. The wife and mother, with their babe, struggled with the skeleton of her deadened life and, in time came to Texas. By one fatality the husband came to Texas also.

Last Friday they both were aboard the train bound from Galveston to this city. He little knew his daughter, while looking curiously over the car at all the strange faces, suddenly caught sight of her long-gone father. Before her mother could stay her, she had rushed to him crying "Papa! papa!" The greeting of father and child was touching and beautiful. All the old emotions, all the smothered love of wife and child, came back in an instant. "Where is mamma?" said the little girl; "come and go to her." And she led her father up to the astonished mother, and a poetic predestination was accomplished. They met and talked as of yore, and soon all was well with them again. Chastened, as by fire, they seemed to know each other better. The sequel is soon told.

After reaching Houston the services of Rev. Mr. Hackett were called for, a license obtained, and the marriage vows reassumed with a far better understanding of their nature and sanctity. And thus it is "All's well that ends well."

Platforms and Flapdoodle.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Wednesday, the 26th, may as well be designated "platform day." It was also a political ring-streaked and [illegible] day. The rigging-sacred fiber over the cities of Pittsburgh, Columbus and Springfield, and screamed himself hoarse. The indefatigable reporter announced over night that each convention was to be the most interesting assemblage of the age. Each convention was to be the weightiest, as regards numbers, ever held; but this was especially the case at Pittsburgh. And the reporter wrote truly for once. When one reads the resolutions of either, he experiences a sensation as of a voluptuous bolt-pie dancing in the pit of the stomach. Of course this is figurative. Such a feast of unleavened bread, and sour at that, has seldom been served up for the general reader. And after the heterogeneous mass has been sifted one has simply dined on the echoes of political clamor in the past. Is it possible for two hundred men to assemble in convention without travestying common sense? Sometimes we conclude that it is not possible. It seems not to have been possible on Wednesday. Those resolutions, said to be the interest of the same party, and only one of the three making a clean breast of its beliefs and policy.

As one in fiction was always demanding to know "What is Ter-uth?" may we not in real life now demand, what is Democracy? What are Democratic principles? What is the policy of the Democratic party? Upon the living questions where does it plant itself? The Indiana Convention planted itself squarely on repudiation through inflation. The Main Convention planted itself squarely on contraction and hard money. The Illinois Convention planted itself squarely against inflation, and declared for the payment of the debt in gold and silver. The Ohio Democracy declared for an unlimited (practically) issue of paper money, ignoring the question of resumption altogether. Upon one point, as we think, and unfortunately chosen, Democracy is more nearly agreed. It wants free trade and a revenue tariff. It was so with the boy of tradition, who wanted to eat his cake and keep it too. But this concord is consistent. A party of incompatibility ought to demand things incompatible. Declaring its friendship for the industries it ought to protest against the protection of industry. Assuming to champion the industrial interests, it ought to leave them to fight their own battle against fearful odds. Knowing that business regulates the volume of money, it declares that the volume of currency should be increased by some discretionary power until it meets the necessities of business. Thus in Ohio, thus in Missouri, but not thus in Illinois. Democracy in Ohio declares that sound policy requires not less than a moiety of customs to be paid in greenbacks. The leaders there must be aware that this was tried during the war with Great Britain and resulted in irretrievable disaster. But what would Democracy be without its pack of exploded theories? It would lose its identity and be known no more among men.

The year has produced a large number and immense breadth of platforms. It is perhaps well enough to overwhelm the average voter with an avalanche of phraseology, otherwise he might get at the points in a platform. But now and then some average voter learns how to distinguish fact from flapdoodle; and he communicates his knowledge to others; and when a majority of average voters find that the great men of a party are afraid to speak truth, naked and unadorned with glittering generalities, they begin to realize the fact that one man is not so very much bigger than another. And to illustrate our meaning, take the speech of Governor Allen, of Ohio, before the Convention at Columbus. "I have served my country sixteen years and have not made a cent," said the Governor, "When I die," he continued, "I would rather have 'here lies an honest man' inscribed on my tombstone than to leave millions of stolen treasure to my children." That is flapdoodle pure and simple. Governor Allen is probably honest, but thousands of scamps had the same thing over and over again. Give us the truth in few words and away with flummery.

MR. FARNSWORTH, an American gentleman connected with the missionary society in the Levant, not long since completed a journey of over 380 miles through Cesarea. His letters disclose the horrors of the famine which has been and is still ravaging that country. It is estimated that at least 10,000 persons have died from starvation. Whole districts have been depopulated. Many houses have been burned for fuel. At the town of Yozgat he found the streets crowded with starving people of the surrounding villages. Some were striving to sell for a little bread their last copper kettle, or bed, or blanket; but at Soongourlou things were even worse. Bodies of victims from starvation were left in the streets for days unburied. In one village of fifty or sixty houses Mr. Farnsworth was assured that more than 100 had already died from starvation, and in traveling a distance of twenty-one miles he passed through six villages, five of which were without a single inhabitant, while the sixth had only three families left out of thirty, and these districts had hitherto been fertile and prosperous.

Is the South to be permitted to return to barbarism and the North make no sign?

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the whole world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic, the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Hamm, G. Poltanicky, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schuerts, Jacob Painter.
John B. Hailer, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

BRODIE'S REMEDY,
A Certain, Safe, Speedy & Painless Cure
All the so-called Corn solvents, rubbers and plasters are impotent and unsatisfactory in their effect, painful in their application, and worthless in comparison to this now justly celebrated preparation, which from its really wonderful efficacy has been named "THE MIRACULOUS CURE," and has secured an immense popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. Its success is really a genuine and substantial one, the value of the preparation having been fully tested and proved reliable by all using that of "time," is not therefore, one of those ephemeral triumphs brought about by lavish puffery in advertisements.
Brodie's English Remedy is now sold in packets, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time pupils and applicants for pupils will be requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 12 A. M.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in chemistry. Thorough instruction and special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 Fan Hill Place, Fifth street, Allegheny. Lectures for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution, Military Tactics, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET,
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 13th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector,
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location beautiful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Graduates admitted into the Junior class of Scientific Department of Harvard College without examination. Catalogues sent on application.
CHARLES C. PAULSON, Esq., 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FOR SALE.
White, Red, Blue and Yellow Tissue Papers,
Manilla Papers of all weights,
Cap, Letter, Note & Legal Cap Papers,
Chalk Crayons and Slate Pencils,
And all Articles of STATIONERY at the Lowest Cash Prices.
STEVENSON & FOSTER,
Wood Street and Third Avenue.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of PETER KLEMAN, late of the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly proboted, without delay to
JULIUS VOETTER, Executor,
Twenty-first Ward, Pittsburgh, or
THOMAS C. LAZEAR, Attorney,
87 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. P. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 1905 Penn street, Allegheny.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

AT
No. 59 Market Street,
ON
Tuesday, September 8th,
WE WILL PRESENT FOR INSPECTION OUR
FIRST ARRIVAL OF
New Fall Dry Goods!
Having Selected with Great Care an Elegant Assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
We ask an Examination of our Stock.
A. D. McKEE.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles; at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Color, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership between WILLIAM FRAZIER, MARTIN METZGER, FREDERICK METZGER and MAGDELENA METZGER, was dissolved on the 17th day of August, A.

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

HURSDAY EVENING, September 3, 1874.

The market for money is favorable to borrowers and the banks are disposed to lend their funds to all worthy applicants. Commercial paper that really represents an exchange of value is readily placed, but paper that is made for the purpose of raising money, the indorsements being "accommodation" only, is handled with caution. General trade, while it falls short of the expectations held early in the season and which were founded in the belief that the low prices of goods would lead to a speculative business, is nevertheless going along in a way which is safe and prudent. Our crops are sufficiently large to furnish the means wherewith to supply wants which are larger by reason of the enforced economy among consumers since the panic. The cotton crop is as large as any we have had since the war, but prices are very much below those of last year. Planters, as a rule, discount their crops for a season in advance, and as a result, expecting as they did, much higher figures for their cotton than they have obtained, they are now complaining of close times and scarce money, when the truth is not that money is scarce, but that their debts are abundant. While the situation is not such that any one can afford to be imprudent, or to move in business without circumspection, it nevertheless is such as warrants hopefulness.

—The stock market which has for the past few days been strong, is to-day firm and steady. With regard to the future course of the market it may be said that very much depends upon circumstances, and the events of the next few days will exert great influence upon the speculation. Appearances would indicate that the bears have become discouraged and are covering their "short" sales and now enlisted on the side of higher prices. As the crops are now safely harvested and are abundant, and as trade is responding promptly to the impetus of a bountiful production, we may reasonably expect an improvement in the prices of all kinds of stocks dealt in on the exchange.

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is attracting attention by its low quotation and a diversity of opinion is expressed with respect to its immediate future.

The people of the street say that the stock was intentionally depressed in order to enable the friends of the managers to cover their shorts in it; also, that as soon as this is done the lessees of the road will come forward and pay the interest on the second mortgage bonds on which default was made at maturity. Whether or not there is any truth in this statement it is owewhat singular that the stock should have so suddenly fallen to 8½.

—The numbers of the called 5-20s have been given to the public. This call of 115,000,000 makes a total of $40,000,000 since the negotiations with the Rothschilds-Seligman syndicate, and makes a total called since September 1873 of $261,000,000.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is exchanging its Income bonds into Sinking Fund bonds, and gives notice that owing to the fact that the comparatively small outstanding remainder of the Income bonds is scattered widely throughout the country, and as the holders may not in many cases have seen the notice offering the Sinking Fund bonds in exchange for them, the directors have decided to extend the period of making such exchange until September 15th, and they do this because they believe that all the holders of Income bonds will make this exchange when they are aware of the company's offer.

For the benefit of those interested in the stock market we give a table showing the highest and lowest prices of the leading shares for 1873, and the prices made for the same in August, 1874:

	1873		1874.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Alt & Terre Haute	25 Mar	5 Dec	25	25
do preferred	50 Sept	20 Nov	35	35
Boston, Hartford & Erie	10¼ Feb	1 Nov	1¾	1
Chicago & North Western	55 Feb	31½ Oct	43¾	36
do preferred	84 Feb	53 Oct	60⅞	53
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	117⅞ Mar	80½ Oct	101½	90½
Chicago, Columbus & Ind'polis Central	43⅝ Feb	16½ Nov	19⅜	15⅝
Cleve., Columbus, Cin., & Ind'polis	94½ Feb	65 Nov	75	75
Columbus & Hocking Valley	106 June	70½ Nov	107¾	103¾
Erie	62¼ Feb	30¾ Nov	53⅝	50
do preferred	85 Feb	61 Nov	78	78
Harlem	127 Apr	90 Nov	125½	125½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	21½ Jan	7 Nov	12	12
do preferred	34½ Jan	21 Nov	32½	32½
Illinois Central	98½ Jan	72 Nov	95¾	95¾
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	97¾ Feb	87¼ Nov	103⅝	97¾
Michigan Central	111 Feb	65 Oct	75¾	69¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	62¾ Mar	21½ Dec	40¾	34½
do preferred	79¾ Jan	43¾ Nov	59	54½
New Jersey Central	96¾ Jan	63 Nov	103	100⅝
New Jersey South'n	38 April	6 Nov		
New York Central & Hudson	106⅜ Feb	77⅝ Nov	109⅜	97⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅝ Jan	23¼ Oct	28⅜	23⅜
Panama	150 Jan	77½ Nov	112	107¼
Pacific Mail				
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	97¾ Jan	49 Dec	68	58
Union	20½ Jan	14¾ Nov	20⅞	20⅞
Toledo, Wabash & Western	75¾ Jan	32¾ Oct	38⅝	33¼
do preferred	85 Jan	53 Oct		
Pacific Mail	58¾ Jan	33 Oct	45	45
Canton	102⅝ Jan	93 Oct		
Quicksilver	46½ Jan	30 Oct	34	25
Western Union Telegraph Company	94⅝ Feb	83¼ Nov	75¾	70

—Elijah Myers, holder of $15,000 of the original issue of the 7-30 bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has brought suit to foreclose a mortgage. The defendants are the railroad company, and Jay Cook and Wm. B. Ogden, the trustees of the mortgage. The plaintiff alleges that under the trust deed they are required, in default of payment of interest, to notify the company and then enter on the land, and after six weeks' notice sell the lands for the benefit of the bondholders; that default has been made in the last January and July interests, but that the Trustees have not acted under the deed. He further alleges that some time ago the Directors resolved to issue no more 7-30 bonds under this mortgage, nor any bonds bearing a higher interest than 6 per cent., but that since there have been issued more 7-30 bonds and the issue of still more is imminent. He claims that all such bonds are not protected by the mortgage. He further alleges that the lands are liable to taxes which the corporation cannot pay, thus endangering the whole security. He asks an order that the trustees go on and take the proper steps to possess themselves of and sell the lands for the benefit of the holders of the 7-30 bonds issued before 1874 only; that the present trustees be removed, and the company restrained from issuing any further 7-30 bonds.

The case came up on Tuesday of this week, before Justice Donohue on a motion on behalf of the railroad company to remove the case to the United States Court. The motion was made on a petition setting up an act of Congress authorizing such removal, and a bond of George W. Cass, the President of the road, for $20,000.

The motion was opposed by the plaintiff, on the ground that the surety was insufficient, and that the action was not on "a liability" of the corporation, all that was asked in regard to it being an injunction, the main action being against the trustees.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 46 Sixth Street:

September 4, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109½	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5-20's, 1865	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5-20's, 1867	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5-20's, 1868	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
10-40's, coupons	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Currency, 6's	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
New 5 per cents	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Registered, 1867					
Western Union Tel.	78½	78½	77⅞	78	78
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Express	66	66	66	66	66
Wells Fargo Express	87	87	87	87	87
American Express	60⅝		60⅝		60⅝
United States Express	67¼		67¼		67¼
New York Central	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Michigan Southern	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
Illinois Central	95½		95½		95½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					
Chicago & North'w'n	37¾	38⅛	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	57¾		57¾		57¾
Rock Island	101¼	101¼	100½	100	100½
Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wabash, common	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Ohio & Mississippi					
Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Chicago & Alton					
Atlantic & Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Boston					
Hartford & Erie					
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125
Hannibal & St. Jo.	11½		11½	11½	11½
Atlantic & Pacific pref					
Panama					
Tennessee, old					
Do. new					
Canton	93½		93½		93½

Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	52⅝	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	100¾	101¼
Reading	39¾	sales.
United Companies, N. J	198	200
Oil certificates		75
Lehigh Valley	61¾	sales.
Alleghany Valley		90
Central Transportation Company	44¾	45
Empire Transportation Company	34½	
C. & A. R. R. mortgage bonds	95	
Gold	107¾	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 3, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acetic	lb	16	@	20	
Alum	lb	3	@	4	
Oxalic	lb	22	@	25	
Sulphuric	lb	3	@	5	
Tartaric	lb	60	@	65	
Alcohol, gal	2 05	@	2 20		
Ammonia					
Carb	lb	20	@	22	
Aqua	lb	10	@	12	
Anisetta	lb	60	@	75	
Arrowroot					
Soda	lb	15@20	@	25	
Balsam Copaiba	lb	60	@	65	
Barytes, gal	2 25	@	3 50		
Bark:					
Cassia	lb	35	@	38	
Cinchona	lb	30	@	40	
Powdered	lb	40	@	50	
Elm	lb	38	@	40	
Elm, ground					
American	lb	5	@	8	
East Ind.	lb	11	@	12	
Jamaica	lb	25	@	30	
Blue mass	lb	60	@	75	
Blue vitriol	lb	12	@	15	
Borax, refined	lb	17	@	20	
Brimstone	lb	4	@	5	
Flour of	lb	6@8	@	10	
Carmine	lb	4 50	@	5 00	
Caustic	lb	2	@	2 50	
English	lb	2	@	2 50	
Camphor	lb	35	@	40	
Canada	lb	2	@	2 12	
Cream Tartar	lb	30	@	35	
Iron Gelb	lb	40	@	50	
Indigo	lb	1	@	1 50	
Chloroform	lb	75	@	85	
Cloves	lb	30	@	35	
Cochineal	lb	75	@	80	
Copperas	lb	2½	@	3	
Copperas, bl		2 50	@	2 75	
Cream Tar, lb	lb	30	@	35	
Cuttle	lb	18	@	20	
Dextrine	lb	10	@	12	
Epsom Salts	lb	2½	@	3	
Ether, Sulph	lb	65	@	70	
Extract Logwood	lb	12	@	15	
Lig Calcis	lb	44	@	50	
Lig Potass	lb	25	@	30	
Sicily	lb	3	@	4	
Fluid Extracts					
Buchu	lb	75	@	80	
Gentian	lb	60	@	65	
Ginger	lb	60	@	65	
Licorice	lb	60	@	65	
Ipecac	lb	2	@	2 25	
Jalap	lb	60	@	65	
Nux Vomica	lb	60	@	65	
Rhubarb	lb	1 25	@	1 50	
Sarsaparilla	lb	60	@	65	
Senega	lb	1	@	1 10	
Stillingia	lb	60	@	65	
Germ	lb	25	@	30	
Gelatine	lb	60	@	65	
Epsom	lb	2	@	2 25	
Glauber	lb	2½	@	3	
Glycerine	lb	30	@	35	
Seed:					
Celery	lb	7½	@	8	
Hemp	lb	7	@	8	
Cardamom	lb	1 75	@	2	
Coriander	lb	12	@	15	
Senna Alex	lb	30	@	35	
Senna Tin	lb	20	@	25	
Soda:					
Bi Carb	lb	5	@	7	
Sal Carb	lb	2	@	2½	
Soap Castile	lb	13	@	16	
Sugar Milk	lb	40	@	50	
Sugar Lead	lb	25	@	30	
Vermilion	lb	45	@	50	
Varnish:					
Copal	gal	1 40	@	2 00	
Coach	gal	1 80	@	2 50	
Demar	gal	1 50	@	1 75	
Japan	gal	1 00	@	1 25	
Wm Bel	lb	2	@	4	

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 3, 1874.

REMARKS.—As stated yesterday the run of cattle does not differ materially from that of last week. During the past four days the run of stock was as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	1,707	600	5,304
Monday	901	2,600	2,273
Tuesday	4,049	9,200	4,725
Wednesday	499	2,800	1,880
Totals this week	5,690	15,200	14,264
Totals last week	6,982	10,000	10,000
Gain	1,292	5,200	4,264
Loss			

The sales of cattle for the week ending noon yesterday footed up 4,243 head, or about the same as the corresponding week previous.

THE MARKET.

—Late yesterday there was a slight reaction in the market and prices for cattle were shaded fully ¼@¾c for the medium and common grades. Good stock were held firmly at full rates.

THE STOCK.

There was but a limited supply of really good cattle, which, had they been in the market, would have found ready sale at fair prices. Truth compels us to state that taken as a whole the stock here thus far offered for sale this week has been of the inferior order.

WHY ARE THINGS THUS?

We have before made mention of the ruling causes for the continued over-supply of common cattle that is thrown upon this and the Eastern markets. It is alleged that the ravages of the grass hoppers and the long continued drouth in the West has well nigh destroyed the pasture in many sections, and added to this the prospects for a short corn crop, have induced raisers of stock, as a matter of sheer necessity to get rid of their thin, half fed stock at any price rather than hold them under the circumstances.

MATTERS IN THE WEST.

It is a well known fact that the Western country is full of light, thin cattle, much of it to be classed among the scalawags which the owners will force upon the market, holding back the main portion of their really prime fat cattle, knowing full well that they will at all times command good prices.

OUR CONSOLATION.

How long this state of things will continue is beyond our ken. There is, however, one consolation for beef eaters, which is that light cattle and poor scalawags do not cost as much as prime tops, and if the steaks are not quite so tender and juicy, they are, or should be a fraction lower in price.

WESTERN ADVICES.

Advices from Chicago inform us that the market there is largely overstocked with Cherokee and Texas cattle, for which there is no demand. This over supply will soon find its way to this and the markets East, which will serve to keep up the supply of cattle inspite of the market, but not much and will be sold to the highest and best bidder.

SALES.

The ruling facts of the market, as before stated, do not vary much from those current this time last week, which are as follows:

Prime fat steers, 13,000 to 14,000 lbs..... $6 75@7 00
Good fat steers, 12,000 to 13,000 lbs..... 6 50@6 90
Medium to prime..... 5 00@5 50
Common stock..... 3 00@4 25
Scalawags..... 2 75@3 25

HOGS.

It will be seen that there has been a falling off in the receipts of hogs this week as compared with that of last week. Some days since we made mention of the fact that it was the intention of our pork packers to slaughter their hogs in the West, or at least to procure the bulk of their meats there and cure it at home. This will have the effect to lessen the sale of live hogs in this market during the killing season." Some of our pork men have or will commence slaughtering in Indianapolis and other Western cities in a short time. Prices are a fraction lower, heavy hogs having declined fully 25c, whilst common grassers have dropped 50@75c. Sales were made at the following figures:

Prime Philadelphias..... $5 30@5 40
Fair to good packers..... 5 20@5 30
Common grassers..... 5 00@5 10

SHEEP.

It will be noticed that there has been quite a falling off in the arrivals of sheep thus farthe week as compared with last week. The quality of the stock in the pens differs little in quality from that offered for the past three or four weeks. The market is devoid of animation, owing to distressing reports from the East, and prices have fallen fully 1c. The supply, though light, has been fully up to the demand, owing, in a great degree, to the light purchases for the Eastern market. There was a moderately fair inquiry for fat five wool, 90 to 100 lb sheep, whilst the market for the common grades was dull and draggy. The ruling of the market may be given as follows:

Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, fine wool..... $5 40@5 50
Prime, 90 to 95 lbs, fine wool..... 5 00@5 25
Prime, 80 to 85 lbs, fine wool..... 4 25@4 50
Good, 70, 80 lbs, fine wool..... 3 75@4 00
Common..... 2 50@3 00

MARKETS ABROAD.

Telegrams from both East and West represent the market overstocked with common stock of all kinds. The general complaint is that there is a great lack of prime cattle, sheep and hogs, with a superabundance of the poorer class of stock.

There were a few milch cows, with calves, offered and sold at prices ranging from $45 00@65 00, as to quality and condition.

Sales, Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
72	1,179	$5 75	2	2,240	$5 10
1	1,250	5 00	13	11,690	5 00
21	1,330	5 00	19	17,570	5 25
21	19,000	3 00	1 bull	1,000	2 50
1	1,140	3 25	17	16,080	5 15
2	2,400	3 00	1	1,000	2 50
16	15,820	5 10	1	1,080	3 75
24	19,660	5 10	1	1,090	3 75
20	17,360	3 75	2	1,830	3 50
21	18,090	3 75	1 bull	790	3 50
20	17,190	4 00	17	19,250	5 00
72	75,580	3 70	11	12,020	5 05
1	1,080	3 50	1	1,000	3 50
2	3,070	5 15	4	3,820	5 07
4	3,970	4 78	3	3,200	4 60
4	4,000	4 90	21	20,350	5 75
19	19,440	3 25	2	3,370	3 90
14	18,100	5 10	2	1,920	3 90
1	5050	4 00	8	8,130	5 00
4 bulls	8,440	2 90	18	6,420	3 90
1	1,340	3 00	1	10,740	5 00
1	18,010	5 00	1 bull	1,370	2 70
14	14,000	4 50	6	4,000	3 85
20	19,900	5 10	1	1,340	3 70
17	19,010	4 70	1	1,130	3 50
22	16,900	3 50	26	19,150	3 75
5	5,000	5 25	5	4,290	3 25
18	16,360	4 90	2	1,910	3 25

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

24	18,320	$5 70	2	2,470	$5 35
21	19,650	4 50	3	4,670	5 00
20	18,920	4 55	8	10,910	5 25
18	18,440	5 00	17	17,340	5 00
27	17,570	3 30	1 bull	1,040	2 50
13	3,600	3 60	4	4,000	3 90
17	20,420	5 00	6 stags	10,110	3 60
1	1,270	5 45	1	1,250	5 00
1	18,250	5 00	1 cow	1,000	2 50
1	880	3 00	3	3,380	3 25
23	19,410	3 80	1	960	4 00
1 bull	1,010	2 50	1	1,000	3 00
23	17,710	5 20	34	40,320	5 37
1	1,040	4 00	1 bull	1,230	2 62
2 bulls	1,820	2 50	1 bull	1,140	3 00
13 bulls	14,760	2 50	19	18,110	5 00
24	21,940	5 00	2	18,000	3 87
15	15,280	3 25	18	15,290	4 25
20	19,280	5 75	42	38,700	4 80
29	19,550	4 50	2	3,000	3 40
17	22,430	5 50	2	1,800	5 00
15	19,150	5 15	2	2,350	3 75
4	4,060	3 15	18	18,180	5 00
7	6,210	3 50	4	4,000	4 00
1	1,070	4 00	3	2,130	4 25
1	750	4 25	23	18,400	5 60
2	1,940	3 50	2	19,300	2 50
27	18,810	4 40	19	19,750	4 90

Hogs.

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
97	19,850	$6 70	88	17,870	$6 60
24	3,890	6 00	2	359	6 15
11	2,240	6 10			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO., SOLD

46	4,220	$5 90	181	23,800	$5 75
21	1,600	5 50	17	3,440	5 60
21	2,530	5 75	36	7,060	5 70
1	200	6 25	145	22,200	5 35
21	2,960	6 25	161	21,500	5 60
142	22,580	6 25	13	2,260	5 90
21	2,940	6 75	18	2,960	5 90
53	12,600	7 50			

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
41	7,080	$4 40	282	17,360	$4 75
24	3,130	4 35	181	10,990	5 00
197	18,320	4 65	153	17,000	5 10
197	18,000	4 75	194	20,760	5 10
67	9,840	4 20	168	9,200	5 05
50	2,090	4 50	229	16,400	4 20
50	5,450	4 50	27	12,740	4 12
64	4,780	4 10	107	8,870	4 15
196	16,570	4 50	30	1,520	4 50
206	17,110	4 50			

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

185	14,460	$4 00	97	10,310	$5 10
39	on foot	4 50	25	1,740	4 15
105	10,310	5 10	57	per head	4 75

MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY September 3, 1874.

The following is the new hardware and iron price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c new card rate, 2 per cent. off net.
Flat rail, ¼¾ by ¾¾ punched and countersunk..... 4 4-10c ₰ lb net
Iron wedges..... 3½c ₰ lb net
Norway Nail rods..... 9¼c ₰ lb net
Horse fans (in ordering, please state whether "Wedge or "Clinch" point) 5 c ₰ lb net
Fence pickets, ¾ round, cent to shape 30c per foot or less..... Less 15 ₰ cent. off.
Carriage and tire bolts (new list)..... 70 and 10 ₰ cent. off net. Carriage and tire bolts delivered as customary.
Stove bolts..... 15 " "
Machine and square head bolts..... 20 and 10 " "
Coach and lag screws..... 20 and 10 " "
Bolt ends..... 3½c ₰ lb
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 5-16 to ⅝)..... 7½c ₰ lb off net.
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, (from 7-16 to 1)..... 5c ₰ lb off net.
Washers, all made from new list, small sizes, ⅜ inch to ⅝ inch, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1 inch, 7c ₰ lb off, net.
Nuts and washers in 25 ₰ boxes, 1c per ₰ extra; in lots of less than one keg, each size, 2c ₰ lb extra; in 5 ₰ boxes 15c ₰ lb extra.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3½c ₰ lb net; ⅞, ¾ in. diam., 3¾c ₰ lb net; ⅝ in. diam., 4c ₰ lb net.
Patent Reaped Harrow Teeth, packed in casks, 5c ₰ lb extra.
Skein Bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₰ lb extra when less than 1 keg; each size is ordered by diam., 3-16 ₰ lb net; 7-16 in. diam., 6½c ₰ lb net; ½ in. diam., 7½c.
Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam., 8c ₰ lb net; 1¼ to 1½ in. diam., 12c ₰ lb net.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 24 to 36 in. long, 5½c ₰ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 6¼c ₰ lb net.
Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net, delivery as customary.
For purchases amounting to $2 50, made between 15th of March and December 31st, 5 per cent. off net.
Screw blocking ring..... $5 25@ 100 net.
Duck and sayere irons..... $14 50 @ 100 net.
Cast iron washers..... 4c ₰ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts:
1 to 2 diam., over 8 feet long..... 4 c ₰ lb net.
1 to 2 diam., from 4 to 8 feet long..... 4½c ₰ lb net.
1 to 2 diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long..... 4½c ₰ lb net.
¾ to 1 diam., over 4 feet long..... 4½c ₰ lb net.
¾ to ⅞, and ¼ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long..... 5c ₰ lb net.
Bolt ends, cut with taper cuts..... 3½c ₰ lb net.
Wrought iron plates punched..... 3c ₰ lb net.

WAGON AXLES.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 35c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ½ at screw end, 40c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 45c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 50c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 60c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ½ at screw end, 90 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 25 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 50 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 75 per set of 8 bolts.
In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.
Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.
Right-tree rods, 3-4 in. diam., 20c each.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 6c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 6c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 7c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 7½c per set.
Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.
Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.
Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.
Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.
Wrought tire shoe coils.
Step chain hooks, 8c each.
Double and single eyebolts, figure 1, 9c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 9c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 9c each.
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, jacks, ratchets, hammer straps, axle clips, hook books and clips, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ⅜ to ½ inch, net..... $11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, 1c per set, ₰ 1,000 net..... 7 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, 1½c per set, ₰ 1,000 net..... 9 00
Knee yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings..... 7½ cents each.
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch diameter..... 4½c ₰ lb
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and single head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths ₰ lb..... 8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths..... 8½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ₰ paper boxes ₰ lb extra..... 1c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ₰ wood boxes ₰ lb extra..... 2c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¾ inch, ₰ lb net..... 10c
Wagon and hinge nails, ⅝ inch, ₰ lb net..... 11c
Double tree plates, ₰ lb net..... 9c
Coupling pins, ₰ lb net..... 9c
Tongue plate, ₰ lb net..... 9c
Neck yoke plates, ₰ lb net..... 9c
Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ₰ lb as bar iron.
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¾ inch ₰ lb net..... 10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ⅝ inch ₰ lb net..... 11½c
Prices subject to change without notice.

MERCHANT BAR IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 3, 1874.

The market for common bar iron shows a steady improvement, and manufacturers are quite hopeful as to the near future. The card adopted last week by the Western Bar Iron Association is very firmly adhered to by Pittsburgh dealers. We have had another notice instances where close buyers, finding Pittsburgh houses too firm for their views, have gone to outside localities in the hope of being able to obtain concessions there. To-day we hear that they have in some cases been successful at these points, but there is little ground for fear that if the Pittsburgh market continues firm, there will be any permanent cutting under the list. At Wheeling, the Shenango valleys, Cleveland, and there is every reason to expect a continuance of the firmness which at present characterizes the Pittsburgh market. Another meeting of the Association will be held next week, when further resolutions will be had as to the future of the trade.

The following is the price list of the Western Bar Association, on which the usual discount, 2-10c, is made to the trade:

FLAT BAR.

4c to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch		1¼ and 1⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3-10c
4c to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2-10c
3½c to 6 by 1½ to 1¾ inch	3-10c	⅜ and ½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3-10c
3½c to 6 by 2 to 2½ inch	4-10c	⅜ inch	4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7⅝ inch	3c	½ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
1 to 2⅜ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	4c
2 to 2½ inch	3 4-10c	⅝ inch	4 1-10c
⅞ to 4 inch	4c	½ inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to 1 inch	2-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c
¾ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	3-10c		4 1-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c
⅝ to ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c	⅝ to ⅞

CITY MATTERS.

A Correction.

In the report of the fruit and flower charity, the contributions should read as follows: Mrs. W. J. Moorehead, $5; Mrs. Thompson Bell, $5; Mrs. Hoeing, $2; Mrs. Chas. Gormly, $1; Orlando Metcalf, $20.

Permanently Relieved.

Yesterday Mayor Blackmore permanently relieved Daniel Galley, the hospitable entertainer of the Cincinnati visitors, from his position as turnkey at the Central Station House. It is probable that Galley will be placed on the patrol force.

Meeting of Nail Manufacturers.

Yesterday a meeting of the nail manufacturers of this vicinity and a number from the adjoining neighborhoods was held, for the purpose, it was understood, of making an advance in the price of nails. The meeting did not come to any conclusion, and after some discussion on the subject, adjourned to meet next week.

The Pipe Line Case.

The argument in the case of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. the West Penn Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday in the District Court. Mr. Woods concluding the argument on behalf of the Conduit Company. Mr. Marshall made an additional argument on the same side, after which the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decision.

House Entered.

Some time during Wednesday night, the residence of Mr. Frank Tiernan, on Stockton avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars, and robbed of a considerable quantity of silver ware. A number of trunks in the house were broken open and the contents ransacked, but as far as known, nothing was taken from them. The burglars gained an entrance through a side window of the house.

Fatal Accident.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the remains of John B. Bankert, who was crushed between two freight cars at Brinton station, Wednesday evening, and died of his injuries during the night. A verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two children. He resided at Wilkinsburg, and was an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Fire Engines and Hose.

Last evening the Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and Hose held a meeting. Bills to the amount of nineteen dollars were approved. The pay-roll, amounting to $3,271 80, was also approved. It was agreed to report an ordinance for a fire alarm bell in the Fourth ward. George Eldridge was appointed engineer in the Ninth ward. The purchase of a new engine from the Amoskeag Works for the Fourth Ward, was authorized, and the committee adjourned.

Soldiers' Reunion.

The fourth reunion of the Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments and Knap's Battery, will be held in this city on the 17th of September. A cordial invitation is extended to all the old members of these organizations to participate in the reunion.

A meeting of the members residing in this vicinity will be held at Grand Army of the Republic Hall, 2nd Fourth avenue, Friday evening, September 4, at 7:30 o'clock.

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers.

Following is the report of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of August:

DELIVERED.	
Mail letters	182,092
Mail local cards	12,258
Drop letters	20,397
Drop postal cards	10,500
Registered letters, &c	641
Newspapers, &c	64,272
COLLECTED.	
Mail letters	115,494
Drop letters	14,436
Postal cards	12,820
Newspapers, &c	17,170

Last collection from letter boxes 7 P. M.

A Transfer.

On Wednesday, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. J. Harper in the chair, the Board accepted quit claim deeds from E. W. H. Schenley and wife, of England, and Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, of Pittsburgh, to the twenty-four acres of land in the Twelfth ward, formerly donated by those persons to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital on certain conditions, and on which is erected the General City Hospital. The consideration for this simple title was the granting of the right of way, for Reardon and Stones avenues, through a portion of the unsold real property, from the adjoining lands of the donors, to a bridge that is to be erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, over the tracks opposite the hospital.

Allegheny Official Returns.

Through the courtesy of Controller James Brown, of Allegheny, we are able to give below a statement of the returns made by the various city officials of Allegheny to the Controller for the month of August, just closed:

C. Fleming, Mayor, ex-officio	$ 292 00
Wm. Paul, Supt. Water Works—proceeds from sale of ferries	375 20
W. W. Tyson, St. Com. East District—permits for opening streets	10 00
Alex. Hamil, St. Com. West District	1 00
D. Hastings, Clerk of Markets	1,971 00
Chas. Davis, City Engineer—lot regulations	190 00
Geo. B. McNulty, Weighmaster—Diamond scales	225 42
D. J. Boden, Weighmaster, Second Ward Scales	423 53
Wm. Fleming, Weigh Master	268 84
S. K. Davis, Wharfmaster, West. Dist.	146 28
S. Tyler, Wharfmaster East. Dist.	109 00
Hot. Health Officer	30 00
Total	$3,975 06

A Fashionable Wedding.

One of the fashionable events of the season was the marriage, last evening, of Samuel P. Fulton, Esq., and Miss Annie G., daughter of Robert Wilson, Esq., the well known attorney-at-law of Liberty street. The interesting ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Wylie avenue, Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third U. P. Church, officiating, and was witnessed by a large number of our most prominent citizens. After the nuptial knot was tied, the friends crowded around the happy pair, offering their hearty congratulations, all joining in wishing them a long life of wedded bliss. The presents to the bride were very numerous and costly, and her dressing exercised exquisite taste in their selections, having been much admired by the guests. An elegant repast was set before the company to which ample justice was done. The wedding presents which followed the hours flew rapidly by, and it was not until a late hour that the party broke up and groups left on foot or in the two o'clock train this morning for a trip east, and our best wishes go with them.

"How bright, how blest, the moments pass.
When soul meets soul in sweet communion;
And Hope shows in her bright'ning glass
Farewell, but followed by re-union."

Dreadfully Burned.

It will be remembered that on Wednesday night there were three alarms of fire, which were noticed in these columns yesterday morning. The first of these, from box 74, was occasioned by a lamp explosion, at the house of a Mr. Scott, on Forty-sixth street, which sad occurrence should be taken as a warning against the careless handling of oil or "non-explosive" fluid, as many of the preparations for burning in lampsare miscalled. In the present instance, one of the inmates, Mrs. Scott, was endeavoring to fill one lamp out of another, which was lighted, when the dangerous fluid exploded, covering her with the flames. She commenced screaming, ran down stairs, and was running along the street when a gentleman threw a bed covering around her, and threw her to the ground and held her till the fire was smothered out. The lady was burned so badly that the flame shot fully two feet above her head, burning her hair off. Her clothes were also burned to ashes. Drs. Clarke, Colhan and Asdale were summoned, and attended to her injuries, which are fearful. The only portion of her body not badly burned is her feet and a portion of her chest. There is not a nail left on her fingers or hands. She was soon after removed to the hospital, but she refuses to go. They have no hope of her recovery, as she is so terribly roasted.

Loyalhanna Camp Meeting.

The Loyalhanna camp meeting is still increasing in power and spirituality. The programme of the last two days has in the main been the same as previously reported in your columns.

Rev. John McIntyre preached at 10:30 o'clock a sermon full of feeling, evincing the great desire of his life—the salvation of precious souls. At 2:30 Rev. Wm. Swan, of East Liberty, preached a very excellent, telling, logical sermon. At 7:30 Rev. W. Lynch, of Beaver, occupied the stand and presented "the importance of thinking, and turning speedily unto the Lord of hosts. At its close a great throng presented themselves at the altar, asking what they should do to inherit eternal life. Wednesday morning dawned clear and balmy, and as usual religious services at the stand commenced with an experiance meeting, many of the converts availing themselves of the opportunity to speak for Jesus. The meeting, though perhaps not so demonstrative as some of the previous ones, was one of tenderness. At the 10:30 o'clock sermon was preached by Rev. T. A. Hunk, of Marion, Pa., from the inquiry of John and Andrew, "Master, where dwellest thou?" He showed the chosen dwelling place of the Lord, and how to find it, as to strengthen and encourage the lambs of the flock. At 2:30 Rev. J. N. Pershing preached from the text: "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, &c." Rev. M. B. Pugh preached the 7:30 o'clock sermon from the text: "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul," followed by a prayer meeting of power and great glory. Many were converted and thirty added to the church. This (Thursday) morning as I write, an extensive meeting is in progress, and a great wave of glory seems to pervade the whole audience. Glory to God in the highest. S.

Road Committee Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Road Committee of City Councils was held in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Dr. P. D. Perchment in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Herron presented a report from the subcommittee of the First district, reporting that they had awarded a contract for the construction of a culvert on Brady street, to Thomas Owens, as follows: Stone work, $7 per perch; excavation, 36 per cubic yard; brick arch, $16 per thousand. The report was received and approved.

Pay rolls, First district	$1,059 75
Pay rolls, Second district	1,709 24
Pay rolls, Third district	402 98

The above rolls were read and approved.

Mr. Haseley gave notice in relation to filling up Madison street, stating that Mr. Adams' property was raised seventeen feet above the street, and that the commissioners had stopped him from filling up which would cause great damage to the property.

On motion of Mr. Connelly the Commissioner was instructed to allow Mr. Jones to proceed and finish the work according to his contract.

The following contracts were awarded:

Grading of Isabella street, to Frederick Haseley, at twenty-nine cents per cubic yard.

Grading and paving of Beech alley, to Boyce & O'Neil, at thirty-five cents per cubic yard for grading, and ninety cents per cubic yard for paving.

On motion an ordinance was ordered to be prepared, for presentation to Councils, for the construction of a bridge over Watson's hollow, on Sylvan avenue extension, Twenty-third ward.

On motion R. G. Herron, Esq., was elected permanent chairman of the committee, by acclamation, in place of P. H. Lauffman, Esq., resigned.

On motion adjourned.

"SATISFACTORILY ADJUSTED."

Chief Irwin to be Re-Instated--Councilman Braun's Charges Withdrawn--Accuser and Accused Shake Hands.

Since Mayor Blackmore's return to the city the public have been waiting with a considerable degree of interest for the promised investigation of charges preferred by Councilman Braun against Chief of Police Irwin. It will be remembered that, at first, the matter boiled up to a very high degree of temperature. The charges set down by Mr. Braun in writing were strong and "uttered with no uncertain sound." In the absence of the Mayor, Acting Mayor McMeasters suspended the Chief until the charges could be investigated. The Chief refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Acting Mayor, and declined to be suspended, except by the Mayor. The Mayor, however, sent word from afar that he indorsed the Acting Mayor's action, and so the Chief agreed to be in suspense. The Mayor, however, requested that the investigation be postponed until his return home, and so matters rested.

The Mayor returned several days since, and as time went by and no action was taken, it became apparent to some that the investigation never had to a considerable degree abated. It was even stated that Councilman Braun had intimated that if the Chief would promise to do well hereafter, the charges would be withdrawn, but this intimation Mr. Braun repeatedly denied. Saturday it was rumored that the charges *had been* withdrawn, and that the Chief was to be re-instated. Mayor Blackmore was sought and interviewed regarding the rumor.

He stated that, on the previous evening, the charges against the Chief had been partially investigated at his (the Mayor's) house, and that Mr. Braun's counsel had been satisfactorily adjusted; and now, if the Chief would agree to do the best he could hereafter, and would attend to his duties to the best of his ability, he would be re-instated. In regard to the appointment of Patrolman Lieber, who was placed on the force without the knowledge of the Police Committee, and whose appointment was alleged to have been made by the chief, Mayor Blackmore said he alone was responsible. He said he himself appointed Lieber, in the presence of Captain Reed, and had directed the latter to assign him to duty, and to direct him to have his papers approved in time for the next meeting of the Police Committee. He was sworn in by Acting Mayor McMasters. In consequence of his sickness the Mayor stated that he had forgotten the resolution adopted by the Police Committee requiring all applicants for positions on the force to be presented to the committee before being assigned to duty. He denied that Chief Irwin had anything whatever to do with the matter, or that any money was paid to the latter for the appointment.

As to the case of officer Hoffmyer, whose suspension by the Chief was the moving cause of Councilman Braun's charges, the Mayor stated that Lieutenant Coulson had been sorely troubled in consequence of the operations of garroters and thieves who infested the neighborhood of the grain elevator. He wanted Chief Irwin to give him the very best officers on the force, so that the depredations might be "pulled" or dispersed. The Chief, who believed Hoffmyer to be one of the most efficient men on the force transferred him from the beat on Fifth avenue to the region of the grain elevator. Subsequently, several prominent business men on Fifth avenue waited on the Mayor and requested that Hoffmyer be replaced in his old position. This was contrary to rule, the Mayor states, but he directed the captain to notify the Chief that Hoffmyer should be given his former beat, but for some reason the order did not reach the Chief. He (the Mayor) went away without seeing the Chief, and when Officer Hoffmyer went on duty on Fifth avenue, and on the following day, Saturday, he was ordered by the Chief to go on duty at the elevator. As for the charges against Chief Irwin, Mayor Blackmore stated that they had been withdrawn, and that the Chief was to be re-instated. Mayor Blackmore was sought and interviewed regarding the rumor.

He stated that, on the previous evening, the charges against the Chief had been partially investigated at his (the Mayor's) house, and that the whole matter